

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXVIII.....No. 2

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

HIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—FAITH AND MARGUERITE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—BACHELOR OF ART.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—FAITH AND MARGUERITE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—BLONDETTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—STAR SPANGLED BANNER.—ROBERT MACAIGNE.—CASTLEMAN HADY.—KID.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—ROBBERS OF THE FRENCH.—THE GUN.—CAPT. KID.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—JEAN DE PARIS.

BARON'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—DRESS-MAKING.—PERFORMING BEARS.—GIANT GIBB, &c. at 100 BROADWAY, FINEST OF FINEST.—100 BROADWAY.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS' MELODIA, 473 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—FAUST AND MARGUERITE.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—DINORAH.

BUCKLEY'S MINSTRELS, Palace of Music, Fourteenth Street.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—LORETTA BORGIA.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE, Broadway.—LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, No. 445 Broadway.—BALLET, FANTASIES, &c.—BULLDOG, &c.

PARLOR CABINET OF WONDERS, 503 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

ROBERTS OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—BULLDOG, &c.

BROOKLYN ARENA, Raymond Street.—ACROBATIC AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

New York, Saturday, January 3, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

The President has issued his confirmatory emancipation proclamation, declaring all the slaves free henceforth and forever in the disloyal States and certain parts of States still in rebellion.

The total number of slaves declared free by this document is 3,119,397, and those still held in bondage by reason of the loyalty of their masters number 800,000. The new State of Western Virginia has been formally recognized by the President, and is therefore, exempt from the anathema of the proclamation.

General Butler arrived here yesterday from New Orleans. Before leaving the latter place he issued an address to the citizens, in which he very forcibly enumerates all the advantages which accrued to the city and its population during his command.

The points are somewhat similar to those embodied in his farewell address to the army, already published.

General Rosecrans has been making a brilliant movement in the vicinity of Murfreesboro, Tenn. He fought a terrific battle on Wednesday and Thursday, in which both sides lost heavily. Three of our Generals—Palmer, Stanley and Rousseau—were wounded, together with many field officers, and Majors Ward and Rosengarten were killed.

The rebels are said to have lost Generals Cheatham and Rains. The centre of the enemy's line was broken at two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and their troops were driven back a mile. General Rosecrans superintended the battle in person, and had two members of his staff killed. A despatch from General Boyle yesterday states that General Rosecrans then occupied Murfreesboro. A telegram received late last night says that the battle was renewed again yesterday. The fight of Wednesday was resumed, on Thursday, and the enemy were driven clear out of Murfreesboro and the place occupied by our troops. The loss on our side is put down at 2,500; that of the enemy is still greater. Several prisoners were captured. The result of yesterday's conflict has not yet reached us.

We give a map of the locality of this battle to-day, together with sketches of the prominent objects engaged.

There is nothing new from the Army of the Republihanock. It was stated that General Stuart, with his rebel cavalry, had got safely back across the river, near Warrenton. It was said that General Averill pursued him. General Burnside returned to his command yesterday morning after a visit to Washington, and was immediately called upon by the chiefs of his divisions. Several negroes came into the camp yesterday, and were received in accordance with the President's emancipation proclamation.

Further particulars of the movements of the rebel guerrilla Morgan in Kentucky have reached us and are published to-day. His defeat at Rolling Fork appears to be complete. He was compelled to fly precipitately, leaving his ammunition and provisions behind him. On reaching the neighborhood of Lebanon he was attacked by the Twelfth Kentucky Regiment of infantry, and severely handicapped. At last accounts he was making towards Columbia as rapidly as possible, while the Union troops, under General Reynolds, were hastening from Glasgow, hoping to intercept him in the vicinity of Greensburg.

Despatches from Cairo state that the gunboats of General Sherman's expedition which went up

the Yazoo river were fired upon by a rebel battery about twenty miles up, and that the Benton was struck sixteen times.

The rebel guerrillas have had two severe checks in Kentucky and Tennessee within a few days. They were badly whipped at Elk Forks, Tenn., by Major Foley, of the Kentucky cavalry, losing thirty men killed, seventeen wounded, and over fifty captured, with all their equipage. Major Stevens, with a portion of the Fourteenth Kentucky cavalry, came upon a large body of the enemy in the eastern part of Powell county, Ky., on the 26th, and drove them in confusion into the woods and mountain gorges.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The United States steam transport S. R. Spaulding arrived at this port yesterday from New Orleans, bringing as passengers Major General Butler and staff. Mrs. Butler also accompanied her husband. We give the latest news from the Crescent City in the letters of our correspondents, and the eloquent and spirited valedictory of the late Commander-in-Chief of the Department of the Gulf.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times says that Governor Robinson, of Kentucky, issued a circular letter to the members of the Legislature, asking for their views on the President's emancipation proclamation, and the answers received indicate that fully two-thirds are in favor of taking the State out of the Union if the proclamation is enforced. The Legislature will meet on Monday, and it is said that Governor Robinson's Message will urge a separation. The correspondent says the State militia will go with the South, and that Humphrey Marshall has stationed himself at Mount Sterling to receive them.

The rebel banks in Virginia had together less than seven hundred thousand dollars in specie on the 13th of December. This was the basis of a circulation of over three and a half millions.

The rumor that Major General Butler is to have an important command is believed in Washington to be true.

The Chicago Times (copperhead) justifies Jeff. Davis' retaliatory proclamation.

The Banks Expedition Investigating Committee have concluded their labors in this city and returned to Washington, to prepare their report in time for the meeting of the Senate on Monday next.

At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday morning a resolution was offered requesting the Mayor to memorialize the State Legislature to increase the salaries of the incoming members of the Common Council to \$2,000 per annum. An amendment was offered to make the sum \$5,000, and after some discussion the matter was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities. A resolution of concurrence was unanimously adopted to donate the sum of \$1,500 to the Woman's Prison Association. The majority report of the Committee on Railroads directing the Corporation Counsel to proceed against the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, to recover the legal penalties for running several cars without license, was taken up and adopted. A resolution to appropriate the sum of \$1,000 to procure a portrait of Gen. McClellan was lost for want of a constitutional vote. It was afterwards reconsidered and laid over. The Board then adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

On Thursday night, between eight and nine o'clock, another cracker bakery was destroyed by fire, at No. 73 Fulton street, carrying with it five other buildings, involving a loss of upwards of \$150,000, the greater part of which is covered by insurance. This makes the third bakery destroyed by fire within a month employed for the baking of bread under government contract. It is supposed the fires were caused by over heating the ovens.

The new General Committee for 1863 of Tammany Hall, held an exciting session last evening in the old wigwam. There were contested delegations for three wards—the Fifth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth. The Fifth and Nineteenth were settled finally; but the troubles of the Sixteenth ward delegations were referred to a special committee. The following permanent officers were elected:—William M. Tweed, Chairman, and Messrs. Hardy and Rollins, Secretaries.

The stock and gold markets were very active and buoyant yesterday. Railway stocks advanced from 1/2 to 2 per cent all round, and were in demand up to the close. State securities were also higher. Missouri rose 1/2 cent on the emancipation project. Good advanced to 125, closing at 124 1/2. Exchange rose to 147 1/2. The money market was easy at 5 1/2 per cent.

Cotton was purchased yesterday to the extent of 1,200 bales, the market closing buoyant at 66c. for middling. Flour advanced 1/4 c. to 10c., wheat and corn, &c., with an improved inquiry for each. Provisions were in fair demand, especially bacon and lard; prices were steady. Groceries were quiet, as were also hemp, fish, hides, leather, metals, oils, seeds, spices, tobacco, wool and naval stores. There was a fair business transacted in hay and hops, which were firm. Whiskey was a trifle higher, but not active. The dry goods trade was more animated. Freight was more active.

The Emancipation Proclamation—The Last Card of the Abolition Programme.

The confirmatory emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln is before our readers. It declares all the slave population now, henceforward "and forever free" in the following named States and parts of States, to wit:—

State.	Number of Slaves.
Arkansas.....	111,104
Alabama.....	432,122
Florida.....	61,738
Georgia.....	462,282
Mississippi.....	430,896
South Carolina.....	321,081
North Carolina.....	402,641
Texas.....	180,682
Virginia (part held by rebels).....	430,437
Louisiana (part held by rebels).....	247,738

Total slaves declared free.....3,119,397

The States and parts of States recognizing slavery exempted from the proclamation, or in which the slaves are to remain slaves, are:—

State.	Number of Slaves.
Delaware.....	1,798
Kentucky.....	225,490
Maryland.....	87,738
Missouri.....	114,465
Tennessee.....	275,748
Louisiana (part held by rebels).....	85,281
West Virginia and eastern counties recovered.....	41,000

Total slaves excluded from freedom.....630,006

In round numbers we may say that the slaves declared free by the proclamation are three millions, while those continued in bondage are a million. It is a curious fact, too, that while with a few exceptions, President Lincoln continues subject to slavery those parts of the rebellious States wherein his decree can be enforced, he emancipates the slaves in those States and districts which are at present beyond his reach. Thus, excepting a few hundred slaves, here and there within the lines of our armies, not excluded by the proclamation, it is practically a dead letter, and for the present, at least, amounts to nothing as a measure of emancipation.

The advocates of "human rights" upon the basis of negro equality will be sorely puzzled to comprehend the humanity, justice or consistency of these remarkable discriminations of Mr. Lincoln in favor of slavery where he may practically proclaim freedom, and in favor of liberty where he has no power to enforce it; but it must be remembered that this edict is a war measure, and that negro philanthropy has nothing to do with it.

Considered, then, as a war measure, we can understand why the loyal slave States, and the slave States, or parts thereof, restored to the supreme authority of the

United States, are excluded from this proclamation; but then the question recurs, What possible good can be expected from this thing, even as a war measure? The oracles of the abolition faction tell us that it will speedily end the war; that it will array three millions of slaves of the rebellious States, covered by the proclamation, on the side of the Union, in the cause of their personal freedom; that it will strike off the right arm of the rebellion, and lay the monster a helpless suppliant at our feet, and that all other expedients will be futile. These are the inducements by which President Lincoln has been persuaded to issue this proclamation. It is the last card of the abolition Jacobins, and the last step, we fear, which determines the success or failure of this administration, with the chances heavily against its success.

We consider this *proclamation* unnecessary, unwise and ill-timed, impracticable, outside of the constitution and full of mischief. Its first effects will be more thoroughly to unite and exasperate the whites of the South in their resistance to the government of the Union than they have ever been united heretofore, and to establish over their slaves a more rigid surveillance and discipline than ever heretofore exercised over them. No signs of disaffection among them will be permitted beyond the lines of our armies; or should they, hap-hazard, break out into revolts and massacres, after the fashion of Nat. Turner, in his Southampton slaughter, the desired plea will be furnished for armed European intervention to put an end to what then may be properly called this inhuman war. President Lincoln evidently has some misgivings upon this point, or he would not enjoin the slaves concerned to "abstain from all violence unless in necessary self-defence." He seems to realize the danger that in sowing the wind he may reap the whirlwind. But let us hope that this proclamation will prove nothing worse than a nullity and a harmless tub to the abolition wheel.

It will assuredly do no good as a war measure, while our fleets and armies are held at bay around the edges of the rebellion. President Lincoln may issue a new emancipation proclamation every day in the week through the winter, but unless, in the meantime, we shall have expelled Jeff. Davis and his government from Virginia all these emancipation decrees will be in truth as ridiculous as the Pope's "bull against the comet." With an army of eight hundred thousand men in the field, and a navy of nearly five hundred vessels, operating against this rebellion, there is no earthly necessity for emancipation decrees of any sort. With anything except very bad management the land and naval forces under President Lincoln's supreme command are sufficient to put an end to this rebellion in ninety days. Under very good management the work could be done in sixty days. Nor will the public mind of the loyal States be diverted from the actual business of the war by emancipation edicts. On the contrary, there is a predominant public opinion in the North which regards these extreme abolition measures as dangerous fire brands, which may destroy the Union beyond remedy instead of saving it; and this predominant public opinion can be satisfied only with a successful prosecution of the war, not for negro emancipation, but for the restoration of the Union and the constitution in their integrity.

First Movement of Governor Seymour—Removal of the Police Commissioners.

The first official act of Governor Seymour after his inauguration will probably be one of high importance to this State and to the whole country. It will be likely to inaugurate a new era, in which the outraged constitution will be vindicated, and that sacred institution elevated to its proper position, where the founders of the government placed it, high above all executive or legislative authority, whether in peace or in war. Henceforth we expect that the rights and liberties of the citizen secured by the great American charter will be respected, and that the laws of the land will be held paramount to all arbitrary edicts issued from Washington or elsewhere.

The guarantee of this is the prompt action which Governor Seymour will undoubtedly take in the case of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, against whom charges have been made and copies thereof served upon each of them, with a notification to appear at Albany this day to answer the complaint. In another page we publish the charges, which may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First.—That they permitted the police to make arbitrary arrests of citizens, not only without the authority of law, but in palpable violation of the constitution of the United States and the constitution and laws of the State of New York.

Second.—That they permitted the prisons of the Metropolitan District of Police to be used for improper purposes—to wit, the illegal incarceration of persons against whom no charges were preferred, and who had committed no offence known to the laws. The case of Mrs. Brinsmade is an example.

Third.—That after an investigation of the conduct of Superintendent Kennedy in detaining Mrs. Brinsmade for several weeks in durance without warrant or authority of law, the Commissioners reprimanded him, but yet sustained his course, whereas the facts were sufficient to justify his removal from the service.

Fourth.—That they caused or permitted John A. Kennedy to issue an order to the police previous to the State election on the 4th of November last, which order was published for the purpose of intimidating voters by threatening their arrest at the polls, and their detention at the station houses "subject to the orders of the Secretary of War," thus interfering with the freedom of suffrage and holding in *terror* over the heads of the voters the vengeance of a federal official at Washington who had neither authority nor right to meddle with elections in this State, or in any other.

There can be no doubt as to the course Gov. Seymour will pursue in this case. He has the power to remove the Commissioners for cause, and there could not by any possibility be a stronger cause than willful and deliberate violation of the constitution and laws, which it is the duty of the Police Commissioners to support. There is no dispute about the facts. They must be admitted, for they are placed on record by the commissioner themselves. Governor Seymour is constituted the sole judge of the sufficiency of the cause of removal, and from his decision there is no appeal. What his decision will be cannot be doubtful. But we trust that he will act promptly, and this very day remove from the trust which they have abused the unfaithful guardians of the freedom of the people.

The State of New York is the most loyal in the Union, and it was a highlanded outrage upon its citizens to inaugurate among them a system of despotism meaner and viler than ever prevailed in Naples or Austria. The course pursued by Governor Seymour would seem to indicate a difference of opinion between him and our patriotic, honest President as to the vigorous prosecution of the war. But nothing can be further from the truth. Mr. Seymour is prepared to give the administration his most cordial support in all that is legitimate to put down this atrocious rebellion. If this were not the case we would be the first to oppose him with all our might. But Mr. Seymour believes in the constitution as the polar star to guide us through this dark revolution, and without which we would be all at sea without a compass, chart or rudder, sun, moon or stars; and he will never permit the undoubted rights of free white citizens to be trodden under foot that the fancied interests of blacks or the visionary schemes of fanatics may be promoted. Let those members of the administration who have done their worst to lead Mr. Lincoln astray now weep for their crimes and repent in sackcloth and ashes. Even repentance cannot save them if it be too late. Let them render speedy atonement by making a clean breast and reforming their ways; otherwise they are doomed men. This movement of Governor Seymour is auspicious for liberty, and it will not be safe for despots at Washington to trifle with the popular will in this great Empire State as indicated by the silent but expressive ballot box in the election of Seymour, and as further developed by his inaugural and his action in the case of the Commissioners of Police. The constitution must and shall be preserved.

New Political Mischief Makers.

It is a curious paradox that there are radicals even in the conservative party. This party has gained its present great ascendancy and is rapidly acquiring increased power and influence in the country simply because it is conservative in its principles and purposes, and is thus distinguished from the radical, destructive or negro-worshipping party. Yet, it seems there are men too blind to perceive this fact, and so mistaken as to imagine that because the people are disgusted with the one extreme, they are, therefore, willing to rush impetuously to the other. It is very certain, however, that these counter-revolutionists, or conservative radicals, mean just as much harm, and may do just as much harm as the abolition radicals themselves. They have not, do not deserve, and will not receive, the confidence and support of the loyal people who have not the slightest intention of allowing the government to be destroyed by extremists of any party, sect or faction whatever.

These counter-revolutionists have formed a sort of club, or society, in this city, and their proceedings, though not lively, are extremely ridiculous. They appoint each other officers of this club, and have a president, who presides over nothing worth mentioning, a secretary, who reports nothing worth recording, and a treasurer, who has charge of an empty cash box. At certain periods they select one of their number to deliver an address to them, and these addresses are as full of fire, froth and fury as a miniature volcano at a cheap show in the Bowery. The speech of the Hon. James Brooks, delivered a few evenings ago, is a fair sample of these orations. It is quite as radical, in its way, as any speech of Garrison, Greeley, Beecher or Wendell Phillips. It reserves its strongest denunciations for what these radicals call the "despotism," "usurpation" and "tyranny" of President Lincoln, and gives the despotism, usurpation and tyranny of Jeff. Davis only a passing notice. It winds up with a set of peace resolutions which are quite as *inappropos* at this crisis as the most radical measure of the most insane negro-worshipper. The people can no more endorse such nonsensical sentiments and resolutions than they can the more sanguinary, but not less mischievous, utterances of the abolition leaders. To steer clear of Scylla only to wreck the ship of state upon Charybdis, or to beat back the abolition pirates only to permit the vessel to be burned by mutineers, is by no means the intention of the conservative party. Conservatism is but another word for necessary moderation, and is not synonymous with destruction.The *World* and the *Express* seem to be the organs of this counter-revolutionary club, and it is difficult to say which is the more crazed and the more silly. The *World* is weaker, but the *Express* shows its insanity better, because of its peculiarity of sprinkling its articles upon the paper out of a pepper-cruet, so that the first paragraph is found upon the fourth page, the second upon the first page, and the third somewhere among the borrowed news of the last edition. But both *Express* and *World* aptly represent the foolish twaddle of this club, whose members are always boasting of their correspondence with the enemy, and producing all sorts of impossible peace propositions from anonymous rebels down South. Indeed, it is the object of these counter-revolutionists to get up such a reputation as peace brokers that whenever and however peace does come at last the people may be humbugged into believing that it came from their shop, and that they are the original Jacobs in that line of business. Men who have just been elected to Congress, or who are laying pipe for the next Congressional election; men who want to be Senators; men who desire this office, or that office, or the other office, compose the membership of the club, assisted by a few unhappy individuals who have passed part of the last year behind stone walls, and imagine themselves martyrs to liberty, and a few unfortunate persons who have worked themselves into a fever of revolutionary excitement, and who, having never seen a fight or heard a pistol shot, think themselves capable of defending a barricade, and dream of *enemies* when they should be soaking their heads in cold water and measuring themselves for straight waistcoats. The office seekers see in the triumphs of the conservative party a new chance for place and pelf. The imaginary martyrs to liberty and the ambitious heroes of visionary barricades misunderstand the peaceable revolution in public sentiment which has recreated the conservative party, and behold only an opportunity for a revolution against the government. Both classes, therefore, try to push themselves into notice as the representatives and leaders of the popular party in order to gain the credit and the profit of all that the party may accomplish. This is the scum representing itself as the pure substance—the camp followers pretending to be the army—the unauthorized, irresponsible, bandit-like guerrillas assuming the authority of the Commander-in-

Chief. These crack-brained sumpas are the hangers-on of the conservative party—not its leaders or its representatives. For what they say or do the party is in no sense responsible. Let the people steadfastly hold to the "golden mean," discountenancing equally the radical destructives of the abolition party and these radical revolutionists who falsely call themselves conservatives.

Arrival of General Butler from New Orleans.

Among the many officers in the service of the United States government but few have more efficiently filled the requirements of their position than General Butler, who so recently returned from New Orleans. We are not inclined to find such indiscriminate fault with the General's actions during his government of that city as are the copperheads of the North, or the bitter enemies of the Union abroad.

General Butler, when he assumed the government of New Orleans, found it a pandemonium. The citizens were bowed under the yoke of a gang of miscreants, who, in the name of the Southern Confederacy, robbed and murdered at will. The audacity of these ruffians had reached such an extent, that the citizens were forced to call to their protection a foreign legion; while, to add to the horrors of their unfortunate position, they were in dread of a servile insurrection. The poorer classes were starving. General Butler put an immediate end to the misdeeds of the robbers and murderers. He re-established law and order. He caused the poor to be fed, and taxed the wealthy rebels in order to provide for the wants of the lower classes, judging wisely that it was proper he should aid the latter at the expense of the former. He kept the city clean and healthy, and thus avoided the horrors of the epidemic—yellow fever. He added to New Orleans vast possessions in the shape of new land from the *bature* of the Mississippi river. He opened roads to unoccupied lands and improved the streets and squares in the city. He repressed the insolence of the disaffected with firmness and success, if not with smooth, oily politeness, and suppressed all attempts at servile insurrection. In fact, he proved himself equal to the demands of his post, and therein he is entitled to consideration, so few in the service of our government having done the same. The secession journals in the South and in Europe have vied with each other in heaping abuse upon General Butler. His firm and consistent policy they have constantly misrepresented and reviled. They styled the General's government as despotic to a degree, and made him out a very ogre, ready to devour the wives and children of the rebels. In fact, upon him they centered all their lies and scandal. The present condition of the city of New Orleans is General Butler's best answer to the abuse which has been heaped upon him at home and abroad.We do not claim for General Butler all the suavity and polite manner of those French officers who smoked the poor Bedouins to death in their mountain caves, nor yet the ease and grace of manner of those aristocratic English officers who seized upon the Sepoy bearers of a flag of truce and blew them from the mouths of huge cannons. These deeds were performed in a gentlemanly manner. There was observable upon those occasions none of that *brusquerie* which the French and English journals find so abhorrent in Butler.

He did not, it is true, save in one instance, take life. But, then, the prominent rebels whom he seized and sent to prison with chains upon their limbs were not treated in a deferential manner. The whole of these proceedings were, according to the European press, rude, impolite and highly reprehensible. Had General Butler have taken these persons with all due observance of the polite requirements of society, and with the proper expressions of condolence strangled them in some out of the way corner, or drowned them in the Mississippi, not forgetting the while to be suave and decorous all might have been well, and Europe content; but, then, to take gentlemen or ladylike rebels and shut them up in a prison, and all in a coarse and unfeeling manner, was too much for the tender susceptibilities of the press of London and Paris. They were shocked, were grieved, bethought them of Nero and Caligula, wrote articles condemning in fiery terms all tyrants, and ending with lamentations over the fate of New Orleans. General Butler's name became with them synonymous with all that is hateful and annoying; and day after day, and month after month, they poured out their absurd and hypocritical abuse upon him.

The General has been recalled by the administration, no doubt for the purpose of making a good use elsewhere of his undoubted abilities, and because (thanks to his exertions) New Orleans has attained a degree of order and prosperity which will allow of a milder rule than Butler's for the future. We commend to the attention of our readers the proclamation he issued to the citizens of New Orleans upon his departure from that city. The document—to be found in another column—is an able review of the General's government of New Orleans, and is fairly borne out by facts. Whatever may be said against General Butler's administration, none can doubt that he has made great and wholesome changes in the city, and that when he took possession all was anarchy and confusion. New Orleans is now one of the best regulated cities in the United States. To General Butler the credit is undoubtedly due.

THE SERIOUS POINTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Most people have heard the story of the Irish student who, witnessing from his room in old Trinity a proctor being ducked in one of the college tanks, cried out with the gravest air imaginable, "Boys, don't nail his ears to the pump." Of the same solemn character is the injunction of Mr. Lincoln to the nigger in his last proclamation, "I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence." Were not the proclamation to be viewed merely in the light of "a Pope's bull against the comet," the recommendation would be as cruelly suggestive as that of the Irish wag. In the same sentence, and in the same view, we have another piece of advice to the prospective freedmen of the proclamation: "And I recommend to them that in all cases when allowed they labor faithfully for reasonable wages."

It is a pity that the President did not include in the recommendation the slaves in the pens of the King of Dahomey. Its extension to them would be equally effective and to the purpose.

THE CITY PRESENTATION TO THE THIRTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The presentation of colors by the city to the Thirty-Seventh New York Volunteers, announced for yesterday evening, has been postponed till next Tuesday evening.

IMPORTANT.

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

EMANCIPATION.

All Slaves in all States and Sections in Rebellion Declared Free,

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:—

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforth and forever free, and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons or any of them in any effort they may make for their actual freedom."

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people therein respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State or the people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the day of the first above mentioned order, and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States the following, to wit:—

Arkansas.

Texas.

Louisiana—except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans.

Mississippi.

Alabama.

Florida.

Georgia.

South Carolina.

North Carolina and

Virginia—except the forty-eight counties, designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And, by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free; and that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend to them that in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the consideration and judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.